From the New York Tribune.

THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

Second Lecture--By Professor Agassiz.

Infinite Wisdom displayed in the Animal Creation.—The Structure of Radiated Animals.—General Division of this Type.—The Polyps.—Their Mode of Subsistence and Digestion.—Mode of Reproduction.—Have the Polyps a Nervous System?—Coral Reefs.

The Hall of the College of Physician and Surgeons was again completely filled by the audience assembled to hear Professor Agassiz. It was indeed gratifying to find such a brilliant and crowded assemblage collected on such an occasion.

At half-past 7 o'clock the Professor entered the hall, and was greeted with cordial applause. On its subsidence he proceeded to deliver the following lecture:

Ladies and Gentlemen: In beginning these lectures I endeavored to show that the student of Natural History should aim at a higher object than the mere knowledge of isolated phenomena—that even the study of an accurate classification is not the highest point to which our effort can arrive. There is a more elevated view of the study of Nature than that which we should always keep in sight when we enter on such a field of investigation. It is to consider Nature as a development of the thoughts of the Creator. Regarded in that aspect, every object at once assumes a greater importance, and becomes invested with new and superior value in our eyes.

There was another point which I touched, but on it I shall not now dwell, as I shall repeatedly have occasion to show that it is the true view in which we should prosecute these studies, and that was, that there is a plan, a general plan, in the works of creation. We will be able to show that even isolat-classes are made according to one precise plan; yea, that we must refer at once the creation of these things to the understanding of a higher Power, a greater Wisdom, than man's power or man's wisdom.

After these preliminary remarks, I proceed to show that the animal kingdom is constructed according to four different modifications of the arrangement of the parts.

What naturalists intend when they speak of what they call "types" of the animal kingdom may be easily understood by comparison. We all know that architects construct our dwellings according to plans conceived by them before the erection of the edifice; and if we take a general view of the works of domestic architecture we shall see that they all agree in one respect. They are spaces circumscribed by walls, covered by a roof, and are designed to afford shelter, comfort, end even all the luxuries of life. All these structures, from the humblest hut to the proudest palace, agree in this general object; and we say that they are all constructed according to one plan, though it may be subjected to endless variery of modification.

Again, those who have studied and practised music know very well that they can, from a fundamental harmony, produce a great many variations, and yet among these variations they will very readily recognise the principal tune. Well, in nature we will readily discover one fundamental harmony throughout the works of creation, and we will perceive that the variations of the different types can all be reduced to that general principle. Nay, we can go farther and recognise in these four types a fundamental idea which is common to all. The fundamental tune in the animal kingdom is life, while the endless varieties are the thoughts of the creator diversified in an infinite degree, and all in such a way as altogether transcends the intelligence or even the fancy of man. Thus, in whatever way we regard this subject, our contemplations must always at last fix on the great Architect of the Universe.

These four plans are, as I mentioned; first, the *vertebrata* to which man belongs, and the higher animals as we call them, the mammalia, birds, reptiles and fishes. They all agree in one respect that they have an internal frame of bones surrounded by flesh, and that under this covering of hard and soft parts there are cavities containing the viscera—the different organs by which we digest our food, and breathe, and by which the blood is circulated; and another cavity above that containing the organs of the higher functions of animal life, the brain and spinal marrow, the organs of sense, the nerves.—This type has an arrangement of parts which may be expressed by a very simple formula; and as chemists have adopted formulæ to express the composition of inorganic bodies, we may adopt formulæ to express the general structure of organized beings. A figure, then, like the numeral eight [8] would express the general arrangement of parts in all vertebrated animals. The centre of the two bodies being the body of the vertebral column; the upper arch, or cavity, representing the cavity containing the brain, and forming the upper region of the animal, and this lower cavity containing the viscera—all surrounded by fleshy parts from which some appendages in the higher animals proceed to form the limbs. I shall have occasion to show how the arms and legs all conform to the different arrangements of the *vertebrata*. We can trace these modifications from the lower type of fishes, where the arms continue attached in continuous form—or snakes, where there are no external legs, nevertheless there are some such organs of locomotion connected with the walls of the body. All these analogies may be traced and be actually shown by direct demonstration.

The next type is that of the *articulata*: then there is the *mollusca*, the third; and the *radiata*, the fourth type. All these three types agree in one respect, that their organs are contained in one and the same cavity. There is but one cavity. But the nervous system, as I showed, differs in its general arrangement, and all differ in another essential point—in the mode in which they are found. When speaking of the formation of animals within the egg, I shall have occasion to show how fundamental are these differences. They are such that the germ of an articulated animal is formed just reversely to that of the *mollusca*. These differences in the formation of the animal have been traced in so many animals from the egg up to the period of full growth, that there can be no doubt on the subject, and there can be no doubt that the peculiarity in the location of the nervous centre in the lower portion of the body of the *articulata* has reference to the mode of formation of the germ and development of the raw individual.

These facts may be very readily observed in the eggs of the crab and the spider. It is more difficult to investigate this in the eggs of insects, because they are not so transparent. In them the delicate process of the formation of the new individual is not easily traced. But in the crab it is very easy to observe it. I need hardly say that this is one of the most interesting and wonderful things in the study of the animal kingdom.

In the first type all the parts branch as it were in all directions and form a radiated animal; and in these different rays we see sacs of the alimentary canal, so there is no anterior and posterior region, owing to the general adaptation of the parts to the general arrangement. Perhaps the differences which are notorious between the form types may not be easily comprehended now, but I hope when entering into more detail with reference to the structure of the various types to make this part of the subject better understood.

My object in this recapitulation was to show that this division of the animal kingdom was really based on this intimate structure—on the very foundation of the plan according to which they have been constructed; and that this division has not been adopted merely for external differences perceived between the various types of the animal kingdom.

I shall now proceed to demonstrate the structure of the *radiated* animals.

My object in beginning with the lowest type of animals is to show how wonderfully organized are those beings even which occupy the most inferior condition of existence. Their organization is indeed so simple that for a long time they were considered as wanting in internal structure. But more minute investigation has shown that even the lowest of the radiated animals have a structure infinitely more complicated than was at first supposed. They all agree in one respect—they have all a radiated form.

I have here before me one of those animals which show this radiated appearance most distinctly. It is a star fish, of the common species, found living on the American shores of the Atlantic. All radiated animals have not this radiated appearance so distinctly marked; but in most of them it can be readily perceived when they are subjected to sufficient observation. In some it is traced with difficulty, owing to the very minute size of the animal. There are a great many of the radiated animals whose entire length is scarcely a line or even less than that; but there are others again, such as the star-fish, whose size is so considerable as to amount to one or two feet in diameter.

The whole type of radiated animals may be divided into three classes; the polyps, containing the coral; the jelly-fishes, and the star-fishes.

In their external appearance these classes do not differ very much.

[Here the lecturer directed the attention of his auditors to several illustrations of the various classes of radiated animals.]

But in their internal structure they differ widely. All polyps have one single cavity in which all the organs are contained; and all these organs consist only of a large stomach and some groups of eggs arranged around the stomach. By means of these tentacles they seize on their prey. In the centre is the mouth. Here is the general substance of the body formed of fleshy material, its walls being vertical lines. This animal is very soft in its substance. It is fleshy, and when touched contracts suddenly. It closes its tentacles entirely when touched; its mouth is also contracted in that case, and assumes a spherical form, showing no trace whatever of the beautiful external appearance which you see represented in the drawing. The vertical folds which are here scarcely perceived, become marked and distinct.

If such an animal be cut vertically, you will see that it contains one large cavity, with a wide opening below. Through that opening you enter another cavity. The walls of these cavities are folds which are the partitions running to the periphery. Some of these folds will not run to the stomach, and form only subdivisions of the principal partitions. Between the two cavities there is, as I have said, a wide opening. This structure is common to all polyps. The organization of this class is pretty well known now, though it has not been long studied with minute attention. This augmented knowledge of polyps is owing to the efforts of the naturalists of the Exploring expedition of this country under Captain Wilkes. (Applause.) Valuable contributions to this department of Natural History have also been made by Mr. Dana. His work must always be a standard authority. (Applause.)

On entering into some more minute details of these animals, it will be seen that this organization is very interesting. We can here trace the animal functions in their lowest condition. How do these animals live? The food is seized by these tentacles. The whole surface of the tentacles is covered with microscopic vibratory cilia—little, soft, projecting hairs, so minute as to be discernible only under a microscope of very considerable power. Unless you apply two hundred and fifty diameters—which is a very considerable power—you can scarcely perceive these little cilia. But under such a magnifying power you see the entire surface of these tentacles covered, as it were, with hairs, and these hairs are in constant, incessant motion in different directions. A continuous current of water is thus maintained by these minute appendages. Here again, in the opening, these vibratory cilia are constantly in motion: and in the internal cavity there are also seen vibratory cilia moving constantly. They are not under the control of the nerves—not under the control of the will. They move incessantly. From the moment the animal escapes from the egg, and even when within the egg, they are in motion. During the rest of the animal, as well as during the more active periods of its existence, these unwearied organs are at work.

Now, it is owing to the action of these cilia that minute portions of organic matter are introduced into the animal's mouth. A considerable space of several inches in diameter is swept by these tentaculæ. All the little particles—imperceptible to the eye—of animal matter, of decomposed vegetable matter, shells, and so on, are thus brought into the mouth, and thus food is supplied to the animal incapable of moving or running after other prey. This is the mode with which Nature has provided for the sustenance of these animals.

But beside this mode of alimentation, these animals can contract their tentacles and seize upon large prey. Polyps of a few inches in diameter will seize a fish, surrounding it with their tentacles and introducing it into their mouth, after which it is digested very rapidly. Now this mode of alimentation is performed in a very interesting way. The tentacle of such a polyp is a very complicated structure. I had an opportunity lately to study its microscopic structure, and I have found that each tentacle, examined under considerable microscopic power, is a tube whose walls are formed of longitudinal muscular fibres—fibres similar in structure to the muscles of the higher animals. By their contraction these fibres can shorten the tentacle in all directions; or if excited only on one side they will curve it on that side. Then, again, there are other circular fibres around the whole tube, and these pull the tentacle in succession, as to elongate it to them in four times its usual length. Thus the animal is enabled to seize upon larger prey.

Such is the manner in which the food is introduced into the internal cavity. The cavity is a sac, and even a sac which is open at both ends. But then the ends may be contracted and shut at the animal's pleasure. When the whole animal is contracted both these openings of the stomach are shut, and when the animal has filled its stomach with food the lower opening of the stomach is closed. But as soon as the food is within that cavity it comes it contact with some secretion, probably similar to the bile or the salivary fluid of higher animals. At all events, it is subjected to the influence of some agent the character of which has not yet been ascertained, but should be ascertained, as the animal is very common on the shores of this continent. Digestion is rapid in these animals. Even shells are speedily assimilated, the hard parts being rejected by the mouth, and the juices produced under the influence of the walls of the stomachs, are diffused into the lower cavity. The food is introduced into the stomach with a certain quanity of water, so that the food is from the beginning mixed with a quanity of water, but the moment the food has been digested in the stomach it passes into this lower cavity, and is there mixed with a greater quanity of water. Now this digested food begins to move in the whole cavity, and to move between all these partitions, and the motion is produced in a way similar to that of the tentacles.—These partitions have the whole of their surface covered with vibratory cilia, so that the water containing the alimentatory substance is constantly moving between them. The refuse of the water escapes through the tentacles. We have here the digestive function, as it were combined or mixed with a kind of circulation. There is indeed no blood in these animals—no vessels—no respiration proper. There is only one large cavity divided into sacs, the upper one digesting the food, and then we have this digested food mixed with water, and this fluid again diffused throughout a great many smaller cavities in contact with the walls of the animal. These walls absorb the fluid like a sponge, and the alimentary portions remain within the body of the animal, while the superfluous water escapes through the tentacles. Of course the contact of the water produces a kind of respiration. There is undoubtedly a change of substance constantly produced between the external water and the internal fluid.

The eggs, which are very numerous in these animals, are hung in bunches as numerous as the partitions. There are polyps in which there are twenty, and in some a greater number of bunches of eggs, hung around the lower opening of the stomach, or on the internal wall of these partitions. When the eggs are ripe they escape either through the stomach and mouth, or between the partitions through the tentacles. In the course of this summer I have witnessed repeatedly this operation, in one of those polyps which are common on these shores. They may very often be found on the piles of the wharves, all along the shores of the Atlantic. In some of them, I have witnessed the process from the earliest stage. When the young animals escape from the egg, they have the same shape as the old one, but with this difference, that they have only five or ten tentacles, arranged in such a way—(making a diagram on the board)—afterward they have five additional tentacles, and so go on increasing, till these appendages become almost innumerable. I have found that these tentacles are uniformly multiples of five.

The mouth appears to be circular, but when carefully examined, it is found to have an elongated appearance. In fact the mouth is rather oblong, and in the young animal that form is quite apparent.—You will perceive that in the young animal one of the tentacles is just parallel with the straight line of the mouth, and the four others are arranged in two pairs laterally. This point is important, as I shall show that there we have the first indication of bilateral symmetry with the anterior region well defined.

No nerves have been observed in these animals. Nevertheless, we cannot doubt that they feel. Light acts upon them. They contract under strong light. They also contract under the influence of darkness. In mild light they expand completely. Some, indeed, can expand in the strongest light. This shows certainly that the sensation of light is perceptible to them.

In some of the polyps I have observed dark specks, corresponding in number with the tentacles. We may be allowed to conjecture that the specks are eyes, and if so there can be no doubt that there are nerves. In fact, in the star-fish, the nerves have been seen. They have been traced up to these colored specks.

This is about all that can be said of the structure of the polyps. Their external form is very various. I will mention some of them in order to show the variety of types among them. All those which have numerous tentacles, and the internal cavities with branches of eggs hanging from the walls of the lower cavity, have been named sea-anemones. Some are entirely soft. Others have inside a hard framework formed of limestone—of carbonate of lime—and in this frame-work one can see the same radiated appearance which we can see in the type, which is entirely soft.

You see in this diagram an illustration of the remarks just now made. It is not correct to regard these corals as the shells in which these animals cover themselves. The hard parts are found within the animal, and form a portion of their internal structure. There are a great many of them in which the hard parts are deposited within, like net-work. [Here the lecturer pointed to diagrams in illustration.]

The polyps do not all multiply only by eggs, though all will lay eggs and multiply in that manner. Some produce buds on their surface, and these buds will grow and remain attached to the main body, and in that manner the buds will become branched. Perhaps a little polyp attached to a rock assumes such a form, [diagram;] after a certain time we see a small bud, which enlarges in the same form, and grows and pushes out its tentacles in the same manner as the first individual. Thus from this branch a new individual will be formed and remain connected with the parent stem. In that manner we have compound animals, and that is the case with the most of corals where a great many individuals are united in one and the same stem, while others remain single.

The importance of these animals is very great, from the well known coral reefs. Besides, these animals act in a very extensive manner in modifying the shades of the ocean's depth. They contribute in the formation of islands, and in enlarging continents, by increasing the amount of hard substances deposited on the surface of the earth. We know, from geological researches, that whole mountain ranges have been formed by the agency of this minute animal. But this is not the place in which to speak of this geological phenomenon. I allude to it at present only for the purpose of showing the importance of the functions performed by this little animal in nature. There are some polyps which produce eggs and buds, but it is only some of the latter which can in their turn produce eggs. A great many of the animals classified in the *infusoria* are only eggs of polyps and other lower animals swimming freely by the agency of their vibratory cilia, which covers the surface of the egg-shell. The seeds of plants are in the same way covered by cilia, and, moving freely in the water, are also often classed with the *infusoria*. There are plants called *confervæ*, divided by partitions in the manner which I have described, and the seeds with vibratory cilia, moving so freely in the water that they cannot be distinguished from the lower animals. They are so minute that an examination of their internal structure is a matter of very great difficulty. If we could only ascertain whether they have a stomach, their position among organized beings would be very easily fixed. But as they are so minute that the highest microscopic power discloses only these vibratory cilia, and as there are animals which have been discovered to possess a stomach very closely resembling them in external appearance, it is very difficult indeed to determine whether they belong to the animal or vegetable kingdom.

Locomotion, as such, is not a distinctive character of animal life. It is only the wilful motion under the action of nerves which is characteristic of the animal kingdom. But vibratory motion, produced by these minute hairs covering the surface of minute animals and plants, is common to organized beings in general, and is found as well in the vegetable as in the animal kingdom.

Polyps are divided into two great families—*octenia*, in which the eggs are arranged in bunches internally, and *hydrioda*, which have tentacles in the same manner as the others, but in which the egg hang in bunches externally from the lower end of the upper cavity, in graceful forms, and sometimes beautifully colored.

The hour is now so far advanced that I cannot enter into the consideration of other classes of radiated animals. I shall take them up in my next lecture."

The Professor was listened to throughout with the greatest attention. His manner is pleasing in the extreme. He is an excellent instructor—lucid, practical, and plain. Professor Gilman and his associates deserve great credit for their efforts in obtaining this rich treat for all who take an interest in natural history. The public evidently appreciate these efforts. If the audience increase as they have been increasing, a much larger hall must be obtained for Professor Agassiz.

[*For the National Whig.*]

ERAO!

I love the flowers—children of spring,
Born to delight;
Yet fragrant of heaven, their gifts they bring,
To charm the sight.

I love the birds—God hath given them tongues
Sad hearts to cheer;
They learn in the heavens the Angels' songs,
And sing them here.

I love the brooks, that bubble and play,
The soul to soothe;
By mirth, they would teach us the roughest way
May be rendered smooth.

I love the stars, that look down on us here
Our thoughts to raise;
As on virtues that shine in a holy sphere,
Enrapt we gaze.

But above the stars, brooks, birds, and the flow[ers,
One far above
Is Fanny, who hath stol'n from each its powers;
'Tis Fanny most I love!

HAL, OF ILLINOIS.

Take a Newspaper.

Winter is coming with its long evenings and cheerful firesides. The howling blasts, drifting snow and other comcomitants in the region of the ice king, will soon shut up the attractions of the outer world, and revive the endearments of the domestic hearth. The family circle, that has been broken by the deranging influence of the business season, when toil and fatigue have courted an early repose, will again be re-united, and a season of recreation for the intelectual and social powers will ensue. The mind must have food, with its amusements, or else it becomes morbid and senseless—and what a never failing fountain for its improvement is provided in the family newspaper.

Among our earliest recollections of delight is mingled the arrival of the post-rider with his weekly treasure. How our hearts beat with joy as we heard his horn sound in the distance, heralding his approach—and when the prize was drawn from his well-stored saddle-bags, and thrown into the dooryard of our youthful home, what a scramble ensued among the juvenile portion of the household for the news.

Times have changed since those days, and lightning, railroads, steamers, stages, &c., distribute the news throughout the length and breath of the country. The world is rife with news, and there is no excuse now for a want of intelligence any where in the country.

Take a newspaper, and you do more to secure the morals of your children and prepare them for future usefulness, with two or three dollars, than by five times that amount bestowed in an other way. It is a duty which every father owes to his family and country to take a newspaper. It cultivates a taste for reading, and spreads before the minds of the rising generation a chart of the passing events of the age, which they will consult, and will, by so doing, add daily or weekly to their stock of knowledge. No person who reads a newspaper regularly and carefully, goes into the world without a knowledge of its doings that secures for him intelligence and respect. We say to every man, and every man 'should say to his neighbor "take a newspaper."

(*Atalanta Ga Enterprise.*)

☞ We think the New Orleans Bulletin does the Washington Union great injustice in calling it a "common" sewer. It is an "uncommon" one!

☞ A writer in the N. Haven Journal thinks "a little less stuffing with rich cake and roast beef and a little more fresh air, with now and then a doze of ipecac or jalap," would do more good to bring up our children in the way they should go, than a thousand rods. What do you think of that, boys and girls?

☞ What a contrast with the conduct of the British in Washington is the conduct of the Americans in Mexico! The former burned all our public buildings and archives. The latter are forbidden even to quarter in the public buildings of Mexico, or to touch a book, a record, a paper, or a piece of furniture, in them—and the order is obeyed to the letter.

☞ The surveying brig Washington is once more off on the surveying expedition south of Cape Henlopen. Lieutenant Lee is her commander this time; Lieuts. J. R. M. Mullany, F. Winslow, A. Murry; master, G. N. Fox; surgeon, L. J. Williams; midshipman, R. Aulick.

DAILY NATIONAL WHIG.

WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 23, 1847.

For President

GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention.

THE GREAT QUESTION.

The great question before the country is, *the pacification of Mexico*. Turn which way we may, it is present and before us. Day by day, it grows in importance. It absorbs the entire attention, whether we will or not. It is not a mere question for Government to consider and dispose of. It is a question that goes home to the heart and the interests of every individual in the land. Rich and poor, old and young, black and white, the well and the sick, parent and child—all—all feel that they have an abiding interest in this vast question.

The late news has only served to whet the appetite for more, and to increase the desire for pacificating the foe, for bringing the war to a close. Intense interest is felt in everything that comes from the scene of operations. To gratify this feeling, we have devoted our columns to the publication of every line of news in the Picayune and the Delta correspondence from the city of Mexico. All these things make us long to see and read the official despatches from head-quarters; and we hope that the Executive will cause every public document that has been issued since the departure of the army from Puebla to be printed, in order that the people may be able to arrive at a correct judgment of the position of affairs. Publicity of everything connected with the war is now loudly demanded by public sentiment. In no other way can the Executive hope to gain the confidence of the People, in his future movements.

A great work has to be done by Congress. It will be the most eventful meeting of that body since its creation. All past emergencies dwindled into insignificance, compared with the emergency to which the question of pacificating Mexico will give rise. All the wisdom of the nation should be invoked on the occasion. If it be not *in* Congress, it is *out of* Congress, and it should be diligently sought for.—The question which will come before Congress, is of a magnitude that most defies calm consideration. So many and so serious consequences depend upon its decision, that their intrusion absolutely begets an excitement altogether unfavorable for quiet consideration. Will the wisdom of Congress be adequate to the emergency? We believe it will be, and are so much convinced of that fact, that it is our only refuge from the fears, which reflection upon such a subject is calculated to arouse in every rightly constituted mind.

We have said what, we believe, will be the course of policy which Congress will pursue in disposing of this question. It is not our own personal opinion which we have broached, but it is the plan of many of the most distinguished Whigs of the Union in the next House. It is *their* sentiments which we have promulged, and to our mind, those sentiments come fortified by the strongest reasons. Believing that it is our duty as an American citizen, in the eloquent language of Mr. Clay, *to remember our country*, it matters not who or what bad man is President. Matters have reached such a crisis, that action by Congress will necessarily be required. That action must be the result of cool deliberation and mature wisdom, or our future destiny will be different from what it has been.

There are a few of our friends who dissent from the position stated a day or two ago in this paper, that the appropriation by Congress of the whole of Mexico, by right of conquest, and the civil occupation of the same, is the only way to end the war and pacificate Mexico. This difference of opinion is natural and right enough, and did we only express our individual views, in the position referred to, we should not attribute to them any importance whatever; but the policy now indicated is the work of other minds than ours, as the sequel will show, and of true, uncompromising Whig minds too, as events will prove, unless the state of things in Mexico shall be so changed from its present condition, as to render it expedient to adopt a different policy.—Though a large number of distinguished Whigs in the next Congress see the necessity of adopting the policy we have indicated, yet they are by no means wedded to it. Indeed, there is not a Whig in the country who does not deplore the necessity of even being obliged to think of the alternative of conquest or eternal war. There is not a Whig in the country who does not hate the petty tyrant, whom we have as our President, for bringing on the war, and who does not condemn his miserable and wicked conduct of that war. But while such are the feelings of every true Whig, he will look in the face the dangers which this question is environing us with, and meet them as becomes a patriot.

If it shall be deemed necessary to adopt the Berrien policy, it will be done, regardless of consequences—always provided, that its adoption will lead to a peace. Had Mr. Polk avowed that policy in his recent Trist negotiations—he would have had peace in 24 hours, and as much territory as it was desirable to buy. But, in our view, and in the views of other Whigs, not having done so, but having committed the honor of the country to propositions, demanding the surrender of territory, we cannot now recede without dishonor. Or, if we could do so, there is no party in the country who would do so. The disposition of this question depends as much upon party considerations, in regard to what ought to be done at home, as the question of the Tariff or any other domestic question. In considering, therefore, how Mexico is to be pacified, we are met with another question of equal difficulty, and that is, who is to initiate the policy to be pursued for the object in view? This question launches the inquirer upon the sea of party politics—so that, to avoid this dilemma, he must approach the subject, free from prejudice, and to be controlled only by the exigencies and interests of the country. Judging from the tone of a portion of the Whig press throughout the United States, the taking of a defensive line, appears just now to be the most acceptable policy, but this policy is not deemed by thinking statesmen to be the one best suited to reach the object in view—the pacification of the foe.

But we are content to leave the whole subject with Congress, and so is every Whig in the Union, now that we have a Whig lower House. Strange and unexpected circumstances may change the whole face of things in Mexico, and the way to get out of the war may be made so plain that there will be no difficulty in it, no danger. If it can be so, that not a foot of Mexican territory shall be touched, we shall rejoice, but as we do not see how that can be, we believe that the popular voice will so demand the entire appropriation and occupation of Mexico, that no man will think of opposing it, especially, if by adopting this policy, the war can be brought to an end and our foes made friends. We may be wrong in all these views and so may those of our friends, with whom we think. Right or wrong we claim the privilege of being heard by the coutry upon this subject, while at the same time we are ready to grant to those who differ from us upon this all-absorbing question, the privilege of being heard in its discussion in the columns of our paper.

☞ The Charleston Mercury, *d.*, demands the *proof* that there was some reasonable prospect of peace when the armistice was asked by Gen. Scott. It considers the capture of Churubusco to have been the capture of the city, and lays all the subsequent bloodshed to the account of the *Trist*-ful negotiations. The Mercury speaks out boldly.

☞ If we can believe the New Orleans *La Patria*, Santa Ana has escaped ere this from Mexico without the aid of a pass from President Polk. The hero's aid was seen in Vera Cruz on the 29th and 30th ult., and the hero himself was lurking in the vicinity for the departure of the English steamship Medway, which left on the 2d inst. What a pity it is that the tyrant could not have been caught! He would have been a capital King's evidence against our President.

☞ Col. Haskell, member elect from Tennessee, predicted last summer that the only way to close the war was to fall back to a defensive line. We learn that the gallant Colonel's views have undergone some change in this respect in view of the change of circumstances which has taken place; and that he will come to his seat with a determination to act solely for the country upon this question. This is the true ground.

☞ General Scott, says Mr. Kendall, is so delighted with the bravery of the privates, the fighting men of his army, that he wishes they were one man, so as to hug them all to his bosom!

DELTA CORRESPONDENCE.

NATIONAL PALACE (MEXICO) Sept. 27 1847.

Eds Delta—An orderly and peaceful disposition seems to have take possession of the people of this city. The citizens tell us that the city has not been as tranquil for two years as it is at the present time.—This has been brought about by the well-regulated disposition of the troops by Gen. Scott, together with the other regulations adopted by the Government of the city. Yesterday being Sunday, the clergy kept all the Churches and places of religious worship closed, which had a tendency to excite the minds of the populace and impress them with the belief that something serious was going on unseen. General Scott had previously informed the clergy, that he desired they would continue as heretofore the exercise of their religious ceremonies; informing them at the same time that they should be protected in their person and property, and as you will see by a clause in the General Order, which I send you, places all churches, monasteries and public edifices under the protection and safeguard of every American. General Scott again sent to the clergyand desired them to open their churches for religious worship but they heeded him not. He then informed them, in substance, that their course was calculated to inflame the prejudices of the people and excite them to disorder, and if they thus continued their course of conduct, he should forthwith withdraw all protection from their property, let the consequences be what it might. This had the effect of bringing these gentlemen to their senses, their buildings were opened at once, and their religious cremonies continued.

You will also see by a General Order that the General-in-Chief has imposed upon the city a contribution of $150,000, of which $20,000 is to be appropriated to the purchase of necessaries and conveniences for the sick and wounded, $90,000 for the purchase of shoes, blankets, &c., for a gratuitous gift to the rank and file of the army, and $40,000 to be appropriated to other military purposes. The levying of contributions is a new movement in the prosecution of this war. The manner in which it has been appropriated reflects the highest credit to the head and heart of the General-in-Chief, and shows that he has not forgotten the gallant army who have followed him through fire and flood, and erected a lofty temple of fame on which he will stand admired by all the world.

The new rifle regiment has had a fair opportunity of testing their ability; and although much was expected from them, they have exceeded the expectations of every person—they led the way from the time the attack was made on the 13th, until they crossed the Gate of the City, led by Lieut. Stuart, who unfurled their banner on the breast-work. Although the infantry shoot three times to their once, still their fire is more destructive to the enemy. Never, at any one point, or under any circumstances, have the Mexicans been able to stand the severity of their fire. When they arrived at the Gate of the City they picked off the artillerists with such accuracy that they could not load their guns, or even show their heads above the breast-works. This regiment has never, as yet, been furnished by government with a standard of colors. At Puebla the officers had a stand made at their own expense.

The Mexican Congress does not meet until the 5th of October, at Queretaro. We can form no idea of what they will be able to do. The 7 Northern States which some time since formed a coalition, pledging themselves to the support of each other, in opposition to negotiations for peace, have held a meeting of delegates, who have denounced Santa Ana in strong terms—have declared him an outlaw and a traitor, and at the same time have passed a resolution requiring each State to furnish 3000 men, armed and equipped, for the further prosecution of the war. Gens. Paredes and Bustamente have been appointed to the command.

SEPT. 23—General Scott, with Mr. Trist and his staff, have removed from the palace to a residence in a more retired and quiet part of the city, where he is, no doubt, free from the incessant annoyances to which he was subject in the Palace, and it is only now, by a strict guard at the door, that the populace are prevented from harassing him during the whole day. Every *Greaser*, *Greaseress*, and *Greaserita*, that has lost a horse, an ass, an ox, or a cow, a hog or a chicken, is daily seeking an opportunity to see the commander-in-chief, to know if they will not be remunerated for them. Some state that the Mexican army destroyed their property, but as the Americans drove the Mexicans away, they think we ought to assume the responsibilities. They have heard so much of the liberality of the Americans that they think they have nothing to do but to make out and present their account.

The grand reception room of the late President is now occupied by Gen. Quitman as an office, as also a portion of his suite of private rooms are occupied in the same manner as heretofore, except that they are protected by close and heavy guards. The suite of rooms which her ladyship, Dona Senora, had the honor of filling, are now occupied by the General's Staff, which, no doubt, contributes to render their duties more agreeable than for some weeks previous. Several other rooms are occupied by different officers of the General's Staff, but all the troops have been removed. The only change which has been made in the building, was one of a strictly national character—the portrait of Iturbide hung up over the reception chair of Santa Anna, which was all very well a month ago, but Lieutenant Hammond finding a full length portrait of General Washington in one of the rear rooms, and thinking that as the changes had been so general in the palace, the portraits might as well change places also; and now the portrait of the Father of our country faces the principal entrance to the chamber, whilst his much loved stars and stripes, enveloped in a halo of glory, wave over the halls of the national palace.

His excellency Don Lopez de Santa Ana that was, but is no more, the President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Republic of Mexico, having determined to locate himself somewhere out of the reach of the horrible Yankees, has requested his better half to join him in his pilgrimage. She therefore applied to Gen. Scott for permission and protection out of the city. Accordingly the general, no doubt properly appreciating her object, and for the purpose of enabling her to join her disconsolate lord in his misfortunes, directed that she should have the proper escort; and Capt. Harral, of the dragoons, as celebrated for his affability and courtesy as he is for his bravery in battle, was selected to do up the amiable, and place her ladyship, Dona Senora Santa Ana, out of the reach of the "loathed barbarians of the north," and particularly "that animal called volunteer." The officer was peculiarly fortunate in discharging his task to the entire satisfaction of the lady, from whom he received many "thanks and salutations," and assurances that, if chance should ever cause them to meet under different circumstances, he should be entitled to the "distinguished consideration and respect" of herself and unfortunate lord; and I expect by this time she is soothing him in his misfortunes, and endeavoring to assuage his reverses by that kindness and devoted attachment for which the women of this country are justly notorious—and no doubt, in the course of one or two months from this time, his excellency will be diverting himself by his favorite pastime and amusement, cock-fighting; in which combats he has heretofore been more successful and fortunate than he has in his combats with *los Americans del Norte*.

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 4.—To-day we have news from Cerro Gordo, that the guerrilleros attacked Capt. Featherston's Louisiana Volunteers, killed 12, and badly wounded the captain and 8 men. This is a serious loss, and Prade Jarauta will pay dear for it yet.

Some of our volunter troops set fire to the dwelling house of Santa Anna, at his hacienda near Cerro Gordo, and it, with all its valuable contents, was consumed. This is all wrong. If they had burned down the villages in which the guerrilleras found refuge, it would have been all perfectly right. If the buildings of Santa Anna gave shelter to the guerrilleros it was right to destroy them, but not because Santa Anna was leading the forces of the enemy against us. I await a further explanation from the officer causing it to be burned. Capt. Lewis was reported to have lost his life in the conflagration of the hacienda, but I am glad to hear that it is contradicted by later authority.

The "American Star," published by Peoples and Barnard, made its appearance to-day in neat form, and the talk is that another new paper, the "North American," is to come out in the course of the week. Meanwhile, the city is rapidly becoming Americanized. From every quarter, staring in the largest capitals, we see such announcements as "Union Hotel," "Mush and Milk at all Hours," "American Dry Goods," "United States Restaurat," "St. Charles Exchange," "Egg-Nogg and Mince Pies for Sale Here," and other kindred notices to the passer-by as to where he can be served on home principles. Nor is there to be any lack of amusements, for already the posters announce a bull fight a circus, a theatre, and even an Italian opera, as, shortly to be produced. We are a great people.

Santa Ana's last Manifesto.

The President of the Integral Republic of Mexico to his fellow-countrymen:

With the most poignant and profound grief do I announce to you that it was after repeated and extraordinary efforts, and after fifteen hours incessant fighting, I saw myself under the necessity of abandoning the capital, with my ranks remarkably thinned by the projectiles of the enemy, who penetrated our nearest lines, strewing the way with their bodies and with those of the noble Mexicans, who so gloriously defended, inch by inch, the rights and honor of their country. You have been witnesses that I have created resources at a time when there were none; that I labored day and night; that I erected fortifications around Mexico; that I organized and assembled a powerful army in order that I might wrest some favor from fortune which has been so averse to us. The insubordination of one general subverted my entire plan of operations—a thing which you already know. In the convent and bridge of Churubusco the enemy received some very severe lessons, which were thrice repeated afterwards in the fort of Chapultepec, the suburbs of Belen and St. Carlos, and finally in the citadel. But the valor of many of our soldiers of the guard and the army was not always supported, yet it was only by fire and sword that the enemy, in a day most fatal to the nation, made himself master of the capital. I have anxiously sought death in all parts, because a loss so great has occasioned me the most profound despair. In Chapultepec I received a contusion, in Belen my clothes were pierced by the balls of the enemy, and around me disappeared the best soldiers of the republic. What remains to me then in the midst of this woe and anguish which assails me, is the unprofitable consciousness that I have personally sustained the combat to the very last extremity, and that I have sold dearly to the enemy his astonishing victory.—He has seen me in the front at Angustura, Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, Chapultepec, Belen, St. Como, and the citadel, and he shall find me, I swear to you, wherever it shall be useful and glorious for me to combat.

I ought also to announce to you that I have spontaneously resigned the Presidency of the republic, calling to assume it, according to the constitution, the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, with the Associates, who will be the depositories of power, until the National Congress can decide who is he to whose guidance shall be intrusted its future destinies.

When power was entrusted to me under the most trying circumstances, I accepted it, in order that I might combine the elements of resistance existing in the country; and upon the enemy's advance towards the capital, I resumed military command, that I might oppose to him a force of considerable strength, and concentrate all our resources for its defence.—But after the fall of the capital, circumstances have been altered, and now a division of the command is requisite to promote the same objects—to attack the enemy in his line of communication from Vera Cruz to the capital is imperiously urgent, and I alone must take upon me that responsibility, because I feel it incumbent upon me, ever to place myself in that quarter in which there is the most peril. The supreme magistracy cannot be exposed to the hazard of war, and it is necessary to locate it amid population and wealth, in order that it be not given over to anarchy, and in order that it may again arise with power and with glory.

For this reason, have I surrendered an authority to me so laborious, and so bitter, and in whose reception and laying down, I have aspired to nothing more than the welfare of my beloved country. I may have committed some errors in the discharge of my civil obligations, but be assured that my desires, and my hopes have known no other stimulous, than the noble one of sustaining the rank of the nation in which I first saw the light, and which has ladened me with honors and with favors.

I have said it before, and here repeat it, that I never despair of the fate of my country. If faction be silent, and will listen to the sovereign voice, if we be unanimous in our desires, and in our yearnings, there is yet time to hurl the enemy from the soil which he pollutes with his presence. It is known to you that I rejected a peace which would reduce the Republic to a nullity, the most absurd and complete. The nation has desired, and still desires war; let us continue it, then, with the greatest intrepidity, and my example shall be a most ardent one.

Factions cannot now dispute with me concerning the power, which, with pleasure I abandon; if they would dispute with me, let them come to the field of battle; there they will find me serene, and firmly consecrated, as ever, to the most generous and holy of causes. What do we care for misfortunes? Misfortune is the crucible of nations, and never is the Mexican nation grander when she strives to force from destiny the victory which God and justic promises us. Mexicans! thirty years have passed over since you proclaimed your independence, amid perils and privations; sustain it forever.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

City of Gaudaloupe, Hidalgo, Sept., 1847.

☞ General Patterson, it was thought, would be able to march into the interior with 2800 men.

☞ The Pittsburg Telegraph says of the National Whig that it is "one of the most spirited and ably conducted Whig papers" in the country.

Commercial.

BALTIMORE MARKET—October 22.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Our flour and grain market continues firm at former quotations. We quote both Howard street and City Mills flour at $6 50, with quite a small stock of the latter description. We have a better supply of wheat and corn, all of which is taken as fast as it arrives. Good to prime red wheat is worth 130a135c.; family flour, white, 140 and 145c. Yellow corn 70a72c.; old white 68a70c.; new white 50a60c.; as in dryness. Oats 38a43c. Rye 75a83c.—*Baltimore Argus.*

City Intelligence.

OUR MARKETS.—The season of the year is now present when some of the luxuries in the way of fruits are disappearing from our markets, but their places are promptly supplied with vegetables, &c., by our country friends—those perhaps which are as palatable as their predecessors. It is our opinion that our markets are as well supplied as those of any other city, and are kept as orderly as any others. We seldom, nowadays, have to record "rows, rumpusses or riots," as happening in the market buildings; but all things are carried on "decently and in order," which reflects great credit upon the authorities and officers. The purchasers, too, are very numerous, and often it is with difficulty one can make his way through notwithstanding the largeness of the buildings. This leads us to say that another building of the size of the others, is actually needed for the accommodation of the numerous sellers, as many of them are obliged to stand in the open space and in the street during cold weather, which is very unpleasant.

We here annex prices: Apples 10 to 25 cts. per peck; sweet potatoes, 20 to 25 do.; Irish do., do.; turnips, 12 to 18 do.; onions, 25 per peck; cabbage, 2 to 5 per head; honey, 20 per lb.; eggs, 18 to 20 per dozen; butter, 20 to 25 per lb.; pumpkins, 10 to 12 cts. each.

LECTURES OF THE REV. L. R. REESE.—This gentleman, of the 9th street M. P. Church, has commenced a course of Lectures on the evidences of Christianity. We had the pleasure of attending Mr. R.'s second lecture on Sabbath night last, and were much interested. He is one of the most able and eloquent ministers to whom we have ever listened. The third lecture is to take place to-morrow evening.

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.—We noticed a short time ago the formation of a "Section" of this new order for boys; this Section is now in a very prosperous condition. On Thursday night "Section No. 2," was organized at the Navy Yard, with twenty-seven members. Boys, one of the best things you can do is to join the Cadets of Temperance.

WATCH HOUSE.—Arrested: Sarah Young, white, drunk and disorderly; committed to the workhouse for 30 days.

Arrivals at Hotels, etc., up to 2 p. m.

NATIONAL HOTEL, BY S. S. COLEMAN.

H C Tyler, Va	Mr Walsh, lady and two children, Mobile
B Protest, Tenn	R Loomis, N Y
Dr Casey, Mobile	C G Gillue, Boston
J M Tarleton, Mobile	L W Tappan and two ladies, Boston
Miss Bibb, Ala	
C W Carter, Md	
J R Price, Md	A Schell, N Y
H Winter, Baltimore	F R Lee, N Y
W H Hague and lady, S C	E Nichols, N Y
A P Hague, S C	E S Sandford, Philadelphia
Col D Jones, Va	Mrs Sandford, Mass
S Bailey, Rockville	J G Cramphell, Oregon

INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL, BY T. & M. BROWN.

J T Stoddert, Md	H M Sadler, Ga
J T Gilroy, Md	W H Duvall, Md
H Wood, New Orleans	Mr Berry, Md
W L White and lady, Md	A Campbell, jr., Md
Miss White, Md	Col James Long, D C
J T Rosser, Va	Wm M Washington, Md
Z B Beall, Md	A C Vaughn, N Y
John Oyler, Va	Thos E Tilden, Md
J M C Lind, Ga	

GADSBY'S HOTEL.

Jas Cooper, Pa	W Thornton & servant, Ky
J W Potts, Philadelphia	Capt W H Shover and lady, U S A
Mrs & 2 misses Shelton, Va	
Miss Murray, Va	Lieut A G Slaughter, lady & Dr, U S N
B M Jones, Va	
H N Beers and lady, Mass	J M McNulty, N Y

Ship News.

PORT OF WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 23, 1847.

☞ No arrivals up to 2 p. m.

CANAL TRADE.

ARRIVED.

Canal-boat Sarah, wood, for D. G. Day.
" Margarete, wood, several citizens.
" Pheasant, sand, A. Huller.
" Old Dominion, wood, E. Waters.
" Prince William, wood, E. Waters.
" True Whig, wood, J. Hill.
" Ellen, wood, J. Hill.
" Wave, wood, several citizens.

MARRIED,

On the 21st instant, by the Rev. Mr. MORGAN, WILLIAM A. WROE, of this city, to Miss MARGARET VIRGINIA DODSON, of Prince George county, Md.

On the 21st instant, by the Rev. Mr. FINKLE, Mr. GEORGE S. McELFRESH to Miss ELIZABETH M. SYFFERLY, all of this city.

On the 20th instant, by the Rev. JAMES B. DONELAN, Mr. WILLIAM M. GRANT, of this city, to Miss LUCINDA CULLISON, of Baltimore. It*

DIED,

Suddenly, on the morning of the 21st instant, LOUISA, infant daughter of CHARLES and ROWENA C. WHITMAN, aged seven weeks. It*

At her residence, near St. Marks, Florida, on the 9th instant, Mrs. MARY A. WALKER, consort of NATHANIEL W. WALKER, and relict of the late SAMUEL A. SPENCER, in the 43d year of her age. It*

In Green county, Missouri, on the 27th ult., LUCY JANE, daughter of the Hon. JOHN S. and MARY PHELPS, aged about three years. It*

☞ **Sabbath Evening Lectures.**—NINTH STREET METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.—Rev. LEVI R. REESE'S third Lecture on Sabbath evening at 7 1-4 o'clock. Subject—*The Miracles of Christ.* It*

☞ **Rev. Joseph H. Allen, the Pastor** elect, is expected to commence the duties of his office at the Unitarian Church to-morrow (Sunday) the 24th instant. It*

☞ **THE OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.--Temperance Meeting.**--Under the auspices of the Grand and Subordinate Divisions of the Sons of Temperance, there will be a public meeting on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 26th instant, at 7 o'clock, at the Rev. Mr. Samson's Church on E street.

The Sons, Daughters and Cadets are particularly requested to be present with Regalia in full numbers.

The Temperance public and the public in general are invited.

Brother KAHGEGAGAHBOWH, a Chief of the Chippewa nation of Indians, Bro. ALLEN, of Missouri, and other able speakers will address the meeting.

The Harmoneons of the Cadets are expected to be present and sing some of their beautiful trios and quartets.

oct 23—3t*

☞ **The Mormons.**--"*He that hath two coats let him impart to him that hath not.*"—These words fell from the lips of our Savior. He said, also, "When I was an hungered ye fed me." Although we are not Mormons, yet we feel for them because they are human beings, and have been, by force, compelled to leave their good homes to perish in the wilderness, unless relieved. We must say, however, the efforts that the citizens of Washington are making (especially the Ladies) to relieve them is truly praiseworthy; yet there is one way that we can aid them to a great extent without suffering any inconvenience ourselves. They want Clothing, and that we can give by taking one or two of perhaps a half dozen or more garments and giving to them; for remember, "He that hath two coats," &c. This will apply to all kinds of Clothing, and we would say to the Ladies as well as the Gentlemen, be not weary in well doing; but take of your clothing such as you can spare, and forward to Mr. GEORGE SAVAGE, Variety and Fancy Store, Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th streets, to the office of the Intelligencer, or to the office of the National Whig.

As the Committee find it impossible thoroughly to canvass the city, many who would no doubt like to contribute being absent from home, persons so disposed can deposite money with any of the following named gentlemen:

Gen. W. JONES,
Rev. R. R. GURLEY,
J. P. INGLE,
GEORGE SAVAGE,
A. ROTHWELL,
S. BYINGTON,
W. EASBY,
R. P. ANDERSON,
ROBERT CLARK,
Mr. FOGG,
L. S. BECK,
Committee.

oct 22—3t*